DRAFT

INITIAL STUDY
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK
ARTIFACT STORAGE BUILDING PROJECT

Photo by Roy W. Martin ©

September 2004

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall – Suite 500
Sacramento, California

This page left intentionally blank

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: **ARTIFACT STORAGE BUILDING PROJECT**

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

- Northern Service Center
  California Department of Parks & Recreation
  One Capitol Mall - Suite 410
  Sacramento, CA 95814

- Sierra District Office
  California Department of Parks & Recreation
  7360 Westlake Boulevard
  Tahoma, California 96142

- Bridgeport Public Library
  74 North School
  Bridgeport, California 93517

- California State Parks Internet Website
  http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=981

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) proposes to construct an Artifact Storage Building in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard area outside of the historic central core of Bodie State Historic Park to be used for the protection of historic materials and artifacts. The following is a summary of the proposed work:

- Construct an insulated, 2,900 square foot, metal, weatherproof, secure, and historically compatible, artifact storage building;
- Trench 60-70' and 36" deep feet to supply electricity to the building from the existing generator.

A copy of the Initial Study is incorporated into this document. All comments regarding this environmental document may be submitted by regular mail, fax, or by email.

Mailing Address:

Patti DuMont – Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall - Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814

E-Mail Address:

CEQANSC@parks.ca.gov

Fax Number:

916-445-9100

Submissions must be in writing and postmarked, or received by fax or email, no later than October 14, 2004. The originals of any faxed document must be received by regular mail within ten working days following the deadline for comments, along with proof of successful fax transmission.

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of DPR.

_____ _____ _____

Kathy Amman, Acting Deputy Director — Date
Northern Service Center

Original Signature on File _____

Hayden Sohm — Date
District Superintendent

Original Signature on File _____

Patricia DuMont — Date
Environmental Coordinator

TABLE of CONTENTS

This page left intentionally blank

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Artifact Storage Building Project at Bodie State Historic Park, Mono County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq*., and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq*.

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is DPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Michael Romo
Landscape Architect
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-8942

Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration should be submitted to:

Patti DuMont – Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, California 95814

E-Mail Address:
CEQANSC@parks.ca.gov
Fax Number:
916-445-9100

Submissions must be in writing and postmarked, or received by fax or email, no later than October 14, 2004. The originals of any faxed document must be received by regular mail within ten working days following the deadline for comments, along with proof of successful fax transmission.

1.4 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Artifact Storage Building Project at Bodie State Historic Park.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction.
  This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

- Chapter 2 - Project Description.
  This chapter describes the reasons for the project, scope of the project, and project objectives.

- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting and Impacts.
  This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental issue, and evaluates the potential impacts identified in the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist.

- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance
  This chapter identifies and summarizes the overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts, and impact to humans, as identified in the Initial Study.

- Chapter 5 – Summary of Mitigation Measures and Project Constraints
  This chapter summarizes the mitigation measures and project constraints incorporated into the project as a result of the Initial Study,

- Chapter 6 - References.
  This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.

- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation
  This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies the potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project. Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed Artifact Storage Building Project would result in less-than-significant impacts for the following issues: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be prepared if the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

This page left intentionally blank

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Artifact Storage Building Project at Bodie State Historic Park, located in Mono County, California. The proposed project would construct a new, approximately 2,900 square foot artifact storage building in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard area outside of the central core of Bodie State Historic Park viewshed to be used for the protection of historic material and artifacts.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Bodie SHP is located in Mono County, east of the Sierra Nevada and lies in a basin at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet. The park is situated13 miles east of U.S. Highway 395 and approximately seven miles southeast of Bridgeport at the end of State Highway 270 (Bodie Road). This park encompasses approximately 1,000 remote acres.

The project site is located in the northwest corner of the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard, situated outside of the central core and view shed of the Bodie town site proper.

2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Waterman S. Body (William Bodey), who had discovered small amounts of gold in the hills north of Mono Lake in 1859, founded the town of Bodie. The spelling of the town's name was changed to Bodie in the early years to avoid the name being mispronounced. In 1877, the Standard Company struck pay dirt and a gold rush transformed Bodie from a town of 20 people to over 10,000 people and 2,000 buildings, boasting 3 breweries and dozens of saloons and dance halls

Designated as a National Historic Site and a State Historic Park in 1962, the remains of Bodie are being preserved in a state of "arrested decay". Interiors remain as they were left and stocked with goods. Once notorious as the “wildest town in the west.” Bodie is now the largest un-restored gold-mining ghost town in the west.

Presently, artifacts that are not located in their correct historical locations and are not on public view are stored throughout Bodie on the grounds and in historic buildings that are subject to deterioration, vandalism, and theft. This results in a permanent loss of historic resources. The General Development Plan indicates a need to create an indoor storage facility area for protection of materials and artifacts from the elements, and identifies the maintenance area in the Milk Ranch Canyon area as the appropriate location.

Without this project, the Park would continue to violate the General Plan Requirements and Resource Management Policy guidelines, eventually forcing the Park to

permanently remove the artifacts and find an alternative for preservation. In the long term, artifacts could be permanently lost, stolen, destroyed, vandalized and/or deteriorated beyond interpretive value.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreations is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

The construction of an artifact storage building would allow for the department to meet its mission to provide, protect and preserve significant cultural sites, features, and structures.

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) proposes to construct an Artifact Storage Building in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard area outside of the historic central core of Bodie State Historic Park to be used for the protection of historic materials and artifacts. The following is a summary of the proposed work:

- Construct an insulated, 2900 square foot, metal, weatherproof, secure, and historically compatible, artifact storage building;
- Trench 60-70' and 36" deep feet to supply electricity to the building from the existing generator.

2.6 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The construction timeline for this project will be approximately April 2005 – November 2005. The construction site will be closed to the public during construction; however, park facilities will remain open to the public during construction, although minor delays and detours may be encountered along State Highway 270. Inconvenience to the public will be minimal and work will generally occur between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No work will occur during weekends, holidays, or park special event days unless approved by the State Representative. All trenches will be backfilled as work progresses and all construction areas will be fenced and plated as required to deter unauthorized entry.

Heavy equipment, such as a backhoe, excavator, grader, bulldozer, and dump truck, could be used during construction. Most equipment will be transported to the site and remain until the associated work is completed. Staging areas for the project will be on the project site. Transport vehicles for building components, pilot car, material delivery trucks, and crew vehicles will also be present intermittently at the site.

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) discussed in this document and used in the implementation of this project are taken from the *California Stormwater Quality Association (CSQA), Stormwater Best Management Practices Construction Handbook*. The Department of Parks and Recreation has consistently referenced CSQA BMPs and has identified them as an acceptable standard for use in all State Park projects.

2.7 VISITATION TO BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK

The park unit receives an average of 156,440 visitors per year. Construction of an Artifact Storage Building will not increase visitation, but will provide an indoor storage facility to protect materials and artifacts from the weather, vandalism and theft.

Fiscal Year	Free Day Use	Paid Day Use	Overnight camping	Total Attendance
1995-1996	32,179	184,287	74	216,540
1996-1997	22,751	154,943	0	177,694
1997-1998	12,633	113,847	0	126,480
1998-1999	19,441	125,793	0	145,234
1999-2000	28,987	176,260	0	205,247
2000-2001	39,893	95,320	0	135,213
2001-2002	63,406	82,015	0	145,421
2002-2003	66,103	72,768	0	138,871
2003-2004	57,120	60,143	0	117,263
Total Attendance	**342,513**	**1,065,375**	**74**	**1,407,962**
Average Attendance	**38,057**	**118,375**	**8**	**156,440**

2.8 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

The Artifact Storage Construction project with the associated infrastructure, utility, and accessibility improvements will adhere to all applicable regulations, codes, ordinances, and permit requirements set forth by regulatory agencies. DPR has approval authority for implementation of projects within the boundaries of the Bodie State Historic Park, including the Artifact Storage Building Construction project.

2.9 RELATED PROJECTS

DPR often has other smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects planned for a park unit. Due to the condition and historic nature of buildings at the park there are numerous maintenance, restoration, and interpretive projects in progress at any given time.

This page left intentionally blank

CHAPTER 3
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	Project Title:	Artifact Storage Building
2.	Lead Agency Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation
3.	Contact Person & Phone Number:	Michael Romo, (916) 445-8942
4.	Project Location:	Bodie State Historic Park
5.	Project Sponsor Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation Acquisition and Planning Division Northern Service Center One Capital Mall - Suite 500 Sacramento, California 95814
6.	General Plan Designation:	State Historic Park - 1962
7.	Zoning:	Recreation

8. Description of Project:

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) proposes to construct an Artifact Storage Building in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard area outside of the historic central core of Bodie State Historic Park to be used for the protection of historic materials and artifacts. The following is a summary of the proposed work:

- Construct an insulated, 2900 square foot, metal, weatherproof, secure, and historically compatible, artifact storage building;
- Trench 60-70' and 36" deep feet to supply electricity to the building from the existing generator

9.	Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:	Refer to Chapter 3 of this document (Section IX, Land Use Planning)

10. Approval Required from Other Public Agencies: None

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	☒ None

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐

I find that, although the original scope of the proposed project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☒

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared. ☐

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents. ☐

I find that, although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required. ☐

_____ _____

Patricia DuMont — Date

Environmental Coordinator

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the project being evaluated (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or project-specific factors (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must consider the whole of the project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.

4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:

   a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.

   b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.

   c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.

8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
   a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
   b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

This page left intentionally blank

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Historic Park (SHP) is a genuine California gold-mining ghost town. During its heyday (1879-1881) Bodie rose to a population of approximately 10,000 and acquired over sixty saloons and dance halls. Bodie became known as the "most lawless, wildest and toughest mining camp the far west has ever known". Today it looks much the same as it did over 50 years ago when the last residents left. Only a small part of the town survives, preserved in a state of "arrested decay." Interiors remain as they were left and stocked with goods. To preserve the ghost town atmosphere, there are no commercial facilities at Bodie.

Bodie SHP is located in Mono County, east of the Sierra Nevada and lies in a basin at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet. Mono County's scenic beauty and dramatic vistas, relatively untouched by civilization, attract tourists and recreation enthusiasts, and are valued by residents. The park climate is characterized by large temperature fluctuations between summer and winter, as well as between day and night. The High Sierra generally experiences warm, dry summers and cold, wet winters. A snowpack from 5-10 feet or more is usually present from December to May at elevations above 6,500 feet. Winter temperatures below zero and summer temperatures above 100 degrees indicate the normal seasonal spread. The average minimum winter temperature is 33°F, occurring in January; the average maximum summer temperature is 86°F, occurring in July. Another characteristic of the High Desert is strong winds, particularly from the west and south in spring. These winds can reach 60 mph or higher.

U.S. 395, an officially designated State Scenic Highway, is located approximately 13 miles east of Bodie SHP. A scenic highway designation protects the scenic values of an area. Official designation requires a local jurisdiction to enact a scenic corridor protection program that protects and enhances scenic resources.

The Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard, the proposed construction site is located away from the historic structures.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) As stated in the Environmental Setting above, this project is located in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard, away from the historic core and will not impact a scenic vista. No impact.

b) According to the California Department of Transportation ("Cal Trans"), U.S. Highway 395 is an officially designated state scenic highway. However, this highway is located a distant 13 miles of the project site. No impact.

c) As mentioned above in discussion (a), the proposed artifact storage building will be constructed in the Maintenance Yard, a site with existing storage facilities for park maintenance equipment and away from the historic structures of Bodie. The project will not degrade the existing visual character of the park or the site and its surroundings. No impact.

d) Lighting is not an element of this project and no permanent new light source will be introduced into the landscape. All construction work will be limited to daylight hours. No impact.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located on the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada and on the western edge of the Great Basin Valley, Bodie SHP is situated at an elevation of 8,400 feet.

The proposed project is located entirely within Bodie State Historic Park, which contains no lands zoned for agriculture or in agricultural use. None of the land within the park, the area immediately surrounding the park, or area impacted by the project is included in any of the Important Farmland categories as delineated by the California Department of Conservation, under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

* In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997), prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model for use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland.

DISCUSSION

a-c) As noted in the Environmental Setting above, Bodie State Park lacks any ongoing commercial development of agriculture resources within the park boundaries. Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance will not be converted to non-agricultural use. No conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract will occur as a result of the proposed work. Farmland will not be converted to non-agricultural use as a result of procedures necessary to implement this project. No impact.

This page left intentionally blank

III. AIR QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Park is located in the Great Basin Valleys Air Basin (GBVAB), which is comprised of Alpine, Mono, and Inyo under the jurisdiction of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District (GBUAPCD) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX. Bodie lies in the extreme western edge of the Great Basin at a very high desert elevation. Summer weather is warm and winters are severe with high winds.

Mono County is classified as non-attainment for state ozone and PM_{10} and unclassified for $PM_{2.5}$. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) pose a health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) are referred to as "fine" particles and are believed to post the largest health risks. Because of their small size, fine particles can lodge deeply into the lungs. In June 2002, the Air Resources Board (ARB) established a new State annual standard for particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5) and lowered the level of the existing State annual standard for particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns and smaller (PM10). By the end of 2004, EPA will finalize the designations for the PM2.5 standards. Once non-attainment designations take effect, the state and local governments will have three years to develop implementation plans designed to meet the standards by reducing air pollutant emissions contributing to fine particle concentrations. An area is classified as non-attainment if there was at least one violation of a state standard for the specified pollutant within the area boundaries.

The state levels for nitrogen dioxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide and sulfates are all in attainment. The state standards for these pollutants was not violated at any time in the area during a three year period. There are no federal standards for visibility reducing particles and the state level is unclassified. A pollutant is designated unclassified if the data are incomplete and do not support a designation of attainment or non-attainment.

The State Air Resources Board has concluded that ozone in the Great Basin Air Basin is transported from the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. The Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District has adopted an ozone attainment plan for Mono County that identifies the county as an ozone transport area.

Mono County's federal standard for ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide are listed as unclassified/attainment. The unclassified/attainment designation is used for areas that cannot be classified or are better than the national standards. The classifications sulfur dioxide and lead are listed as unclassified. At the federal level, areas that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant are designated unclassified. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are both classified as non-attainment at the federal level for Mono County. A non-attainment classification at the federal level is any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant.

Mono County Air Quality Designations

	2003 State Levels	2003 National Levels
Ozone	Non-attainment	Unclassified / attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified / attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified / attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified
Particulate Matter 10	Non-attainment	Non-Attainment
Particulate Matter 2.5	Unclassified	Non-Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	Not applicable (NA)
Lead	Attainment	NA
Hydrogen Sulfide	Attainment	NA
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	NA

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

a) Work proposed is not in conflict with any applicable air quality plan for Mono County. No impact.

b),c) The proposed project will not emit air contaminants at a level that will violate any air quality standard or contribute to a permanent or long term increase in any air contaminant. However, construction can produce short-term emissions of fugitive dust (PM-10) and involve use of equipment that will emit ozone precursors in and around the project site. Therefore, in accordance with DPR Best Management Practices, the following conditions regarding air quality will be utilized throughout this project to reduce impacts to a less than

significant level:

- All active construction areas will be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions. Any activities that cause visible dust plumes that cannot be controlled by watering will be suspended
- All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials on public roads will be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All gasoline-powered equipment will be maintained in good mechanical condition (according to manufacture's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Excavation and grading activities will be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 mph, instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph, or dust from construction might obscure driver visibility on public roads.
- Disturbed vegetated areas will be re-vegetated as quickly as feasible following completion of construction. Parking area and drive aisles impacted by project vehicles (visible dust plumes) will be watered at least twice daily, during dry, dusty conditions.
- Earth or other material that has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means onto paved streets will be promptly removed.

d) Individuals or groups that would be especially reactive to pollutants are considered sensitive receptors, such as children, the elderly, and those who are acutely or chronically ill. Facilities where these sensitive receptors are likely to be located include schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement and convalescent homes, hospitals, medical clinics, and residences. The project is not located near any sensitive receptors. All schools are at least one-half mile from the project site. Any equipment use that could generate fugitive dust will be of limited duration, both in daily operation and as a percentage of the proposed work for this project. The project area will be closed to the public and it is expected that most or all of the work will occur during daylight hours. These conditions, combined with the Best Management Practices listed above will result in a less than significant impact.

e) The proposed work will not result in the long-term generation of odors. Construction related emissions could result in a short-term generation of odors, including diesel exhaust and fuel or solvent vapors. Some park personnel and park visitors might consider these odors objectionable. However, because construction activities will be short-term, odorous emissions will be limited and dissipate rapidly in the air, with increased distance from the source. The potential for impact during construction or operation of this project will be considered less than significant.

This page left intentionally blank

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Historic Park is located in eastern Mono County about 12 air miles southeast of the town of Bridgeport. The park, which was established to preserve a nationally historic gold-mining ghost town, occupies a small, enclosed valley known as "Bodie Bowl" at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet. Bodie is situated at the extreme western edge of the Great Basin and is in the rain shadow of the much higher Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west. Although annual precipitation is less than 20 inches, high winds during winter can produce snowdrifts in excess of 10 feet.

Great Basin Scrub is the dominant vegetation within the park. Seasonally wet meadows occur along intermittent Bodie Creek and more extensively in areas with a high groundwater table, especially on the flats surrounding the historic core of buildings. These meadow areas have been grazed in the past by domestic animals. The scrub vegetation is largely undisturbed outside of the historic areas developed for mining or building construction.

The proposed site of the artifact storage building has been previously used as a shooting range for DPR ranger staff, which was constructed by excavating into the toe of a moderate slope and creating a level surface. Immediately adjacent and upslope from this site is a small seep that produces surface water that partly flows onto the project and down a small drainage. This flow discharges into nearby Bodie Creek, which is greater than 100 feet from the project site.

Vegetation

The natural habitat on the project site has been significantly modified in the past to provide for the aforementioned shooting range. Currently the vegetation on the project site consists of a few scattered forbs and grasses. Surrounding the project site on three sides is native vegetation that includes two distinct vegetation series (= plant community), as defined by the Sawyer/Keeler-Wolf (1995) classification system. These are a Big Sagebrush Series and as yet undetermined series dominated by *Juncus* sp. (rush).

Special-Status Species[1]

Sensitive biological resources that occur or potentially occur on the proposed project site are discussed in this section. Sensitive biological resources include the plants and animals that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local resource agencies and organizations. Also considered are habitats that are listed as critical for the survival of a listed

[1]For the purposes of this document, special-status species are defined as plants and animals that are legally protected or that are considered sensitive by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. Specifically, this includes species listed as state or federally Threatened or Endangered, those considered as candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered, species identified by the USFWS and/or CDFG as Species of Concern, animals identified by CDFG as Fully Protected or Protected, and plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (i.e., plants on CNPS lists 1 and 2).

species or have special value for wildlife, and plant communities that are unique or of limited distribution. Specific information on the biological resources is provided along with potential impacts to those resources from the proposed rehabilitation and repair of historic structures.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS or Service) provided an official list of sensitive species occurring in the Bodie and Kirkwood Spring 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps that may be present in the project area or may be affected by the project (October 2003). Queries of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2003) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (6th edition, electronic version, 2001) were conducted for locations of sensitive species and habitats within the Bodie and Kirkwood Spring quadrangle maps.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Threatened and Endangered plants and animals and Species of Special Concern are special-status species that have legal protection. The following species are identified by the CNDDB, CNPS, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as occurring or potentially occurring in the two USGS quadrangles encompassing the proposed project site and adjacent habitats. Twelve special-status plant species and seven wildlife species appear on the USFWS, CNDDB, and CNPS species lists for the Bodie and Kirkwood Spring quadrangle maps. The species evaluated are listed in Appendix 1.

Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the Project Area

Alexander's buckwheat (*Eriogonum ochrocephalum* var. *alexanderae*) - This CNPS List 2 perennial herb is known only from Mono County and the state of Nevada. It can be found on shale or gravel locations within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Although there is a possibility that Alexander's buckwheat could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and would not affect this species.

Bodie Hills cusickiella (*Cusickiella quadricostata*) - This CNPS List 1B perennial herb is known only from Mono County and the state of Nevada. It inhabits clay or rocky locations within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Although there is a possibility that the Bodie Hills cusickiella could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Bodie Hills rock cress *(Arabis bodiensis)* - This CNPS List 1B perennial herb occurs in several habitat types, including Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland. It is known from Mono, Fresno, Inyo, and Tulare Counties and the state of Nevada. Although there is a possibility that the Bodie Hills rock cress could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Cushion townsendia (*Townsendia condensata*) - This CNPS List 2 perennial herb is known to exist in California's Mono County and other western states, including Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. The sub-alpine coniferous forest and alpine boulder and rock field habitats do not

exist within the park; hence this species will not be affected by this project.

Great Basin onion (*Allium atrorubens* var. *atrorubens*) - This CNPS List 2 perennial herb occurs in rock or sandy areas of Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. It is known from Mono and Lassen Counties of California and other western states, including Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon. Although there is a possibility that the Great Basin onion could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Intermontane lupine (*Lupinus pusillus* var. *intermontanus*) - This CNPS List 2 annual herb occurs in sandy locations of Great Basin scrub habitat. It is known from Mono, Inyo, Modoc, and Lassen Counties of California and other western states, including Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. Although there is a possibility that the Great Basin onion could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Many-flowered thelypodium (*Thelypodium milleflorum*) - This CNPS List 2 perennial herb occurs in sandy locations of Great Basin scrub and chenopod scrub habitats. It is known from Mono, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties of California and other western states, including Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Oregon. Although there is a possibility that the many-flowered thelypodium could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower (*Streptanthus oliganthus*) - This CNPS List 1B perennial herb is known only from Mono and Inyo Counties of California and the state of Nevada. It inhabits granitic or volcanic locations within pinyon and juniper woodland habitat. This habitat type does not exist within the park; hence this species will not be affected by this project.

Masonic rock cress (*Arabis cobrensis*) - This CNPS List 2 perennial herb is known from Mono and Modoc Counties of California and other western states, including Nevada and Oregon. This plant occurs in sandy locations within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitat. Although there is a possibility that the Masonic rock cress could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of an already disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Mono County phacelia (*Phacelia monoensis*) - This CNPS List 1B perennial herb is known only from Mono County and the state of Nevada. It can be found on clay soils within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Although there is a possibility that Mono County phacelia could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Nodding buckwheat (*Eriogonum nutans* var. *nutans*) - This CNPS List 2 annual herb is known from Mono and Lassen Counties of California and other western states, including Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. It occurs on sandy or gravelly locations within chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub habitats. Although there is a possibility that nodding buckwheat could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed

site and will not affect this species.

Tonopah milk-vetch (*Astragalus pseudiodanthus*) - This CNPS List 1B perennial herb is known only from Mono County and the state of Nevada. It occurs on stabilized dunes within Great Basin scrub habitat. Although there is a possibility that the Tonopah milk-vetch could occur in the park, the proposed project will be located within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect this species.

Animal Species Potentially Occurring Within the Project Area

Lahontan cutthroat trout *(Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi)* a Federal Threatened species, is found in Walker Creek, more than 10 miles from Bodie SHP. The project site is located adjacent to a seep and more than 200 feet from Bodie Creek, a headwater stream of Walker Creek. Bodie Creek is intermittent where it flows through Bodie SHP, and becomes a perennial stream approximately one mile downstream of the park. Bodie Creek is identified as an impaired stream due to high metal concentrations, which can be damaging to fish. Tailings from the historic Bodie mines may contribute heavy metals to streams. Best management practices to control erosion and sedimentation will be implemented to ensure that the project will not impact Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Northern sagebrush lizard *(Sceloporus graciosus graciosus)* – a Federal Species of Concern, is found in a variety of forest and shrub habitats including Great Basin shrub, at elevations above 3,000 feet. Suitable habitat occurs near the project site. Small animal protection measures will be implemented to ensure that the project will not have a negative impact on northern sagebrush lizard.

Pygmy rabbit *(Brachylagus idahoensis)* – a Federal and California Species of Concern, is found in sagebrush dominated communities in the Great Basin. Their populations are “spotty” because they are dependent on dense stands of sagebrush (primarily *Artemisia tridentata)* and rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.). The species is threatened primarily by overgrazing. Pygmy rabbits are known to occupy the sagebrush habitats near the project area (T. Taylor pers. comm.). Although this species can be legally hunted in California, no hunting is allowed at Bodie SHP. Small animal protection measures will be implemented to ensure that the project will not have a negative impact on pygmy rabbit.

Greater sage grouse *(Centrocercus urophasianus)* - a Federal and California Species of Concern, occupies shrub steppe habitats, and is particularly tied to sagebrush. Sage grouse are found throughout Bodie SHP. Although this species can be legally hunted in California, no hunting is allowed at Bodie SHP. The project will not disturb sagebrush or other natural habitats. The project site is more than three miles from any known breeding areas for sage grouse. Project activities will have no impact on sage grouse.

Raptors - Several special-status raptor species could occur within Bodie SHP, including: bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* (Federal Threatened, California Endangered), ferruginous hawk *(Buteo ragalis)* (Federal and California Species of Concern), and American peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* (Federal Threatened-Delisted, California Endangered). Suitable

habitat in or near the project area includes foraging habitat in sagebrush communities. Since the project area is heavily disturbed and is regularly used by the public, the additional noise and activity of construction will not result in significant impacts to nesting raptors.

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Sensitive natural communities are plant communities that are regionally uncommon or unique, unusually diverse, or of special concern to local, state, and federal agencies. Removal or substantial degradation of these plant communities constitutes a significant adverse impact under CEQA.

The CNDDB record search showed no sensitive natural communities for the Bodie and Kirkwood Spring 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps. No sensitive communities occur within the proposed project area of the Artifact Storage Building.

WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) defines wetlands as lands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Typically, USACOE jurisdictional wetlands meet three criteria: they have hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

Waters of U.S. are defined as all waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, all interstate waters including interstate wetlands and all other waters such as: intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds. Waters of the U.S. are under the USACOE jurisdiction.

Bodie State Historic Park contains areas that can be classified as wetlands and waters of the US. Most of these are located in the historic core of the park. A small wetland occurs upslope and adjacent to the project area. The project was designed to avoid impacts to wetlands and no wetlands will be impacted by the project.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or	☐	☐	☐	☒

the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) (i) In the event that Pygmy rabbit and northern sagebrush lizard occur in or near the project site implementation of the following mitigation measure will reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO 1 - Pygmy rabbit and northern sagebrush lizard

- All construction activity will occur only in previously disturbed areas. No activities will take place in wetlands or Great Basin sagebrush. If undisturbed pygmy rabbit and sagebrush lizard habitats cannot be completely avoided, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) will be required prior to construction
- To prevent trapping of pygmy rabbits or sagebrush lizards, all holes and trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or will include escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks; all pipes will be capped. A DPR Resource Ecologist, or other staff trained by a DPR Resource Ecologist will inspect trenches and pipes for these species at the beginning of each workday. If a trapped animal is discovered, they will be released in suitable habitat outside the project area. All pygmy rabbits and/or sagebrush lizards that are trapped and have suffered injury shall be reported to CDFG for directions regarding treatment.
- A DPR Resource Ecologist will follow up via written notification to CDFG within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a pygmy rabbit during project-related activities. Notification will include date, time, location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information.
- To prevent damage to wildlife and habitats and at the request of CDFG, no dogs off-leash will be permitted on the project site.

a) (ii) There are twelve CNPS List 1B or List 2 species that have reported occurrences within the Bodie and Kirkwood Spring quadrangle maps. These are: Alexander's buckwheat, Bodie Hills cusickiella, Bodie Hills rock cress, cushion townsendia, Great Basin onion,

intermontane lupine, many-flowered thelypodium, Masonic Mountain jewel-flower, Masonic rock cress, Mono County phacelia, nodding buckwheat, and the Tonopah milk-vetch. Although these species potentially occur in the park, the proposed project will be within the existing footprint of a previously disturbed site and will not affect any of these species.

b) The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive community. No impact.

c) This project will not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. No impact.

d) This project will not impede the movements of wildlife or the use of native nursery sites. No impact.

e,f) This project will not conflict with any local ordinances, adopted conservation plans, or policies. No impact.

This page left intentionally blank

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Historic Park (SHP) is approximately 15 miles north of Mono Lake and within the regional interface of the California and Great Basin (archaeological) culture areas. The park sits at an elevation of 8,400 feet in a small shallow valley known as Bodie Bowl. Bodie Bowl is flanked on the northwest by Bodie Hills; on the northeast by Bodie Bluff and Brawley Peaks; and, on the east and south by Silver Hill and Sugar Loaf Peak. Sheltered from direct view of Bodie SHP, the proposed project area sits on a southeast-facing slope approximately 0.5 mile north of the confluence of the Bodie Creek and Milk Ranch Canyon drainage and encompasses an estimated one acre in Township 4 North, Range 27 East, section 9 of the 7.5' series Bodie, CA, topographic quadrangle.

Bodie's historical significance has been recognized at the federal level as a National Historic Landmark and Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); inclusion on the Federal Historic Buildings Survey; and at the state level, as California Historical Landmark no. 341. Bodie SHP was classified as a state historic park in 1962 to protect structures and other potentially significant cultural resources representative of the region's history and prehistory. In 1963, DPR identified the "ghost town" atmosphere of the abandoned mining settlement as the primary interpretive element of the new park. In succeeding years of DPR management, Bodie SHP has been maintained in a state or "arrested decay". Building interiors remain as they were left and stocked with goods. This management philosophy guides the construction of all new park operations facilities on and within direct view of the streets, structures and numerous other features that make up the historic core of Bodie SHP (DPR 1979).

The immediate vicinity of the proposed APE has been heavily impacted by earlier construction activities as much of the project area is within the complex of shops and operations facilities at Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard. The maintenance yard has been mechanically altered and much of the ground sits atop an artificial fill of decomposed granite and soil. The proposed APE is adjacent to the west flank of the maintenance yard and is on mechanically altered ground as well. The ground is best described as a rectangular earthen depression originally constructed for use as a firearms practice and qualifications range.

As built in the late 1990s, the firearms range was dug perpendicular to the contour so as to create an earthen backdrop and sidewalls for increased safety. The magnitude of ground disturbance is most visible between the toe of the slope and the top of earthen backdrop as it varies in depth from approximately six inches to nearly six feet below the surrounding contour. The artifact storage building proposed for construction on the deactivated shooting range will rest on a concrete slab foundation formed to a depth of 16 inches.

Soil removed from the slope during the construction of the shooting range resulted in obliterating subsurface strata that otherwise could have contained archaeological data. A pre-construction program of archaeological excavation implemented by Green in summer of 2003 resulted in recording a six to 12 inch deep layer of crushed rock intermixed with a sparse subsurface sample of modern debris. Green noted that the archaeological sample obtained from the four Excavation Units was deposited in one relatively homogenous layer of material

that lies between the surface and the underlying strata of natural clay.

Green's (2003) excavation work at Bodie SHP also resulted in identifying one multi-component archaeological site on the surrounding slope outside the proposed APE. The multi-component site consists of a dispersed surface concentration of modern debris, historic artifacts, and a light density scatter of prehistoric flaked and ground-stone remains.

Archaeological Excavation Results (Green 2003)

Excavation Unit	Level	Type	Depth	N[1]	Description
A	1	Shovel	0" - 12"	0	Crushed-rock fill mixed with modern debris.
	2	Shovel	12" - 24"	0	Crushed-rock fill mixed with modern debris.
	3	Auger	24" - 32"	0	Natural clay stratum at 32 inches below surface.
B	1	Shovel	0" - 6"	0	Six inch deep level of crushed-rock fills with modern debris.
	2	Auger	6" - 32"	0	Natural clay stratum encountered at 6 inches below surface.
C	1	Shovel	0" - 12"	0	Crushed-rock fill.
	2	Shovel	12" - 16"	0	Crushed-rock fill.
	3	Auger	16" - 24"	0	Natural clay stratum at 16 inches below surface.
D	1	Shovel	0" - 12"	0	Crushed-rock fill mixed with modern debris
	2	Shovel	12" - 16"	0	Crushed-rock fill
	3	Auger	16" - 24"	0	Natural clay stratum encountered at 6 inches below surface.

1 Sample size of historically significant archaeological materials.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) The pre-construction program of archaeological excavation completed by Green in summer 2003 indicated no historic structures in the proposed APE. Additionally, the proposed project area has been specifically selected to have no impact to other historical resources as it is located outside the view-shed of the federally and state recognized historic district of Bodie SHP. No impact.

b) The pre-construction program of archaeological excavation completed by Green in summer 2003 sampled ground in the proposed APE to subsurface levels exceeding the 16 inch depth of construction for the concrete slab foundation. Green's findings (2003) substantiated a high level of previous ground disruption and no historically significant archaeological resources in the proposed project area.

However, Green's (2003) work resulted in identifying one multi-component archaeological

site. The site is immediately adjacent to the proposed APE and the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard. Implementation of **MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1** will avoid impacts to the newly recorded archaeological site.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1: NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE.
• Prior to construction, the boundary of the archaeological site will be physically delineated with a line of flagging, or with a reasonable and visible substitute. No project work will be implemented or staged within the protection zone created by the flag-line.

c) The pre-construction program of archaeological excavation completed by Green in summer of 2003 also resulted in identifying no human remains in the proposed APE. However, in the event that human remains are discovered, project work must cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate DPR personnel. Any human remains and/or funerary objects will be left in place or returned to the point of discovery and covered with soil. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner, in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) or Tribal Representative. If a Native American monitor is on-site at the time of the discovery, the monitor will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American authorities.

If the coroner or tribal representative determines the remains represent Native American interment, the NAHC in Sacramento and/or tribe would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work would not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC §5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects would be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the site prior to determination

If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site, the site would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and review by the Native American Heritage Commission/Tribal Cultural representatives would also occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions. Less than significant.

This page left intentionally blank

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography

The historic town of Bodie, in Mono County, lies in a small hourglass shaped valley of Bodie Creek, which flows from southwest to the northeast (DPR, 1979). Bodie is located on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet msl, approximately 20 miles southeast of Bridgeport. A ridge formed by Bodie Bluff to the north and Silver Hill on the south (see Figure G-1) forms the eastern side of the valley and is the location of the historic mining activity (DPR, 1979). The western side of the valley slopes up to Bodie Mountain and Potato Peak at elevations of 10,195 and 10,236 feet msl, respectively. The project area is located on the western edge of Bodie Creek Valley, just north of Milk Ranch Canyon (see Figure G-1).

Geology

The Park is located in the Bodie Hills on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada in the Basin and Range Geomorphic Province of California, (CGS, 2001). Rocks of the Bodie area include Tertiary[2] extrusive, intrusive[3] and pyroclastic[4] volcanic rocks of the Potato Peak Formation, the Murphy Springs Tuff Breccia[5], and the Silver Hill Volcanic Series, all ranging from 8.6 to 9.4 million years old (Chesterman, et al, 1986). Faulting occurred during and after the period of volcanic activity (7.2 to 8.6 million years ago), breaking the rocks and creating pathways for later hydrothermal fluids to migrate. These hot fluids deposited the quartz veins and associated gold and silver over a period of 1.4 million years (Chesterman, et al, 1986).

The project site is located on tuff breccia, according to the geologic map for this area (Chesterman, et al, 1986). The surface materials consist of soils developed on the weathered rock and some artificial fill or reworked soils (the area was previously graded for the pistol range). Chesterman (1975) in an earlier map describes the rocks as tuff breccia and welded tuff of the Silver Hill Volcanic Series.

Soils

No soil survey of the area has been completed, but the soils are relatively young and low in organic content (DPR, 1979). Clay soils are often formed on volcanic rocks, but there has been no indication of expansive soils in the project area.

Seismicity

The Bodie area, in the Basin and Range Province, has been subjected to historic seismic shaking. Historic accounts discuss damage to the town from fires and earthquakes, although no specific events are discussed. The nearest active (Holocene[6]) faults are the Mono Lake Fault, 15 miles to the west, the Robinson Creek Fault near Bridgeport, 15 miles to the northwest, and an unnamed fault (segment 129 on fault map) located 6 miles to the south

[2] Tertiary: The first period of the Cenozoic Era covering a span of time between 65 million and 2 million years ago.
[3] Intusive, Extrusive: Igneous rocks erupted onto the surface of the earth (extrusive) or emplaced into existing rock (intrusive).
[4] Pyroclastic: extrusive volcanic rock material formed by explosion or aerial expulsion from a volcanic vent.
[5] Breccia: coarse-grained clastic rock composed of angular, broken fragments held together in a fine-grained matrix.
[6] Holocene: time period from 10, 000 years ago to the present.

(Petersen, et al, 1996). Forty miles to the south, seismic activity at Mammoth Lakes associated with subsurface movement of a lava dome would also affect Bodie. Numerous Quaternary faults, active within the last 1.6 million years, are present within a ten-mile radius of the project site. Many other faults, considered inactive, are present within the town and the surrounding mountains, as indicated on the Chesterman maps (1975 and 1986). One postulated fault is located approximately 250 feet from the project site in the stream channel of Bodie Creek.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable, as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The project site is located within an area of moderate to low seismicity. The possibility of earthquake-induced effects such as moderate ground shaking is possible. The possibility of surface rupture, liquefaction and lateral spreading are low at this site. An earthquake

on any of the above-mentioned faults would likely be felt at the project, but ground shaking would be minimal.

i) The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ) as designated by the California Geological Survey (CGS). Therefore, there is no known risk of surface rupture as a result of this project. No impact.

ii) The California Geological Survey has determined that nearby faults are capable of generating earthquakes of Richter magnitude 6.4 (Robinson Creek) to 6.6 (Mono Lake) (Petersen, et al, 1996). The expected ground acceleration at the project site is on the order of 0.1 to 0.3g (g = acceleration due to gravity) (Petersen, 1999). The artifact storage building will be constructed following the guidelines in the California Building Code for Seismic Zone 4. Any damage to property and risk to the public will be minimal; therefore there is no impact from this project.

iii) Seismic-induced ground failure, such as liquefaction, usually occurs in unconsolidated granular soils that are water saturated. During seismic-induced ground shaking, pore water pressure can increase in loose soils, causing the soils to change from a solid to a liquid state (liquefaction). According to the available information, the project site is not located within the alluvial materials of nearby Bodie Creek, but is founded on the Silver Hill volcanic rocks. The location, along with the expected minimal to moderate ground shaking in the event of an earthquake, indicates a low potential for liquefaction or other seismic-related ground failure. Therefore, there is less than significant impact from this project.

iv) No known landslides have been mapped at the project site, which is located on a moderate to gentle slope at the base of Bodie Mountain. Therefore, there is less than significant impact from a seismically triggered landslide.

b) A temporary increase in erosion may occur as a result of this project during grading for the building, trenching for the building foundations and electrical utility line, or any other ground disturbing activities associated with the project. Based on available information, site soils do not have a high erosion potential, and use of the following Best Management Practices will reduce any impacts from soil erosion or runoff to a less than significant level:

- Grading and excavation activities will not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction will occur during winter months, “winterizing” will occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil;
- Temporary erosion control measures will be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil has been stabilized (recompacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs will include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, straw bales, or straw or rice coir rolls, to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies, such as Bodie Creek;
- Permanent BMPs for erosion control will consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and re-vegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with

native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed is not available, a weed-free native mixture will be used; and

- Final design plans will include the permanent erosion control measures to be incorporated into the project.

c) The project is not located within a geologic unit or on soil that is known to be unstable, based upon available data. Implementation of the Best Management Practices above will reduce any potential impacts to a less than significant level.

d) The project site is not underlain by expansive soils, as indicated by available regional data. If a site-specific geotechnical investigation is conducted, the soil properties will be re-evaluated for potential expansive soils. There will be no impact due to this project.

e) This project does not involve the installation of a leach field. The proposed artifact storage building will not have any restroom facilities and will therefore not have water or sewer hook-ups. No impact.

f) No known unique paleontological resource exists within the project site, and would not be expected within the volcanic rocks. Therefore, there is no impact from this project.

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site at Bodie State Historic Park (Park) is located to the north of the town of Bodie, at the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard. There has been no industrial use or construction of buildings on the project site that could have been a source of hazardous materials. The geologic map (plate 2) from Chesterman (1986) shows a tailings pond and dam (no longer present) located near the site in the channel of Bodie Creek. Some residual contamination from mine tailings may be present in the streambed. Bodie Creek is on the State Water Resource Control Board's 303(d) list, as it does not meet the SWRCB's water quality standards. Mining activities and cattle grazing have impacted Bodie Creek. The mining legacy has left elevated levels of arsenic, mercury, and silver (SWRCB, 2002). The only other potential hazardous materials are vehicle fuels contained at the Park's fuel storage facilities at the Milk Ranch Maintenance Yard (DPR, 2001). There are no lead abatement issues at the shooting range due to modern practices, such as bullet catch and non-lead bullet use (DPR, 2002).

The project site is not located within an airport land use zone, or within 2 miles of an airport. The closest airport is the Bryant Field Airport in Bridgeport, 20 miles to the northwest. There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the Park. The closest school is Bridgeport Elementary, in Bridgeport.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people	☐	☐	☐	☒

	residing or working in the project area?				
f)	Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Construction activities will require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials, such as fuels, oils, or other fluids associated with the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. These materials are generally contained within vessels engineered for safe storage. Large quantities of these materials will not be stored at or transported to the construction site. Spills, upsets, or other construction-related accidents could result in a release of fuel or other hazardous substances into the environment. Therefore, in accordance with DPR Best Management Practices, the following conditions regarding hazardous materials will be utilized throughout this project to reduce impacts to a less than significant level:

- With DPR's review and approval, the contractor will prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. The plan will include a map that delineates construction staging areas and locations where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will be at least 50 feet from any surface water body. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of the Park during construction, the contractor will immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- All equipment will be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises.
- Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs), if feasible, outside the Park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized designation.

b) See discussion VII (a) above. Use of the Best Management Practices listed above will reduce the potential for significant impacts to a less than significant level.

c) As noted in the Environmental Setting, there are no schools in the general vicinity of the

project or within one-quarter mile of the proposed project site. No impact.

d) No part of the Park is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5. No area within the project site is currently restricted or known to have hazardous materials present. Therefore, no impact.

e, f) The Park is not located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public airport, or in the vicinity of a private air strip. No impact.

g) All construction activities associated with the proposed project will occur within the boundaries of Bodie State Historic Park; work will not restrict access to, cause delays, or block any public road outside the immediate construction area. Public access to the project site and surrounding area may be limited during construction. Minor delays may occur along State Highway 270 during delivery of construction materials and structural components. However, minimum access requirements for emergency vehicles will be maintained at all times. Therefore, less than significant.

h) The project area is located adjacent to slopes vegetated with a Sagebrush scrub biotic community (DPR, 1979). This type of vegetation can become highly flammable during the dry season (June-October). However, a fire safety plan will be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction; spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment; construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush; at the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire; and fire suppression equipment will be available and located on park grounds. Less than significant.

This page left intentionally blank

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Watershed

Bodie State Historic Park (Park) is located within the East Walker River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit 330), Bodie Creek Subunit, as designated by Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB). Bodie Creek, located approximately 250 feet east of the project site is a tributary to the East Walker River. Streamflow in Bodie Creek is seasonal, with most flow occurring during late fall through spring, fed by snowmelt. In most years, surface flow becomes subsurface approximately one mile downstream of the Park (SWRCB, 2002)

Flooding

The available on-line FEMA maps do not delineate any 100-year flood plain adjacent to the project for Bodie Creek (ESRI-FEMA, 2004).

Water Quality

The LRWQCB regulates water quality in the region and provides water quality standards and management criteria as required by the Clean Water Act. These standards and criteria are presented in the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Lahontan Region (LRWQCB, 1994). The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Lahontan region. Specific water quality objectives for Bodie Creek are not listed in the Basin Plan (SWRCB, 2002). The beneficial uses for Bodie Creek are:

- Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
- Agricultural Supply (AGR)
- Groundwater Recharge (GWR)
- Water Contact Recreation (REC 1)
- Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC 2)
- Commercial and Sport fishing (COMM)
- Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
- Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)
- Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) – [threatened Lahontan Cutthroat Trout]
- Spawning, Reproduction and/or Early Development for Fish (SPWN)

Past mining activity and more recent livestock grazing have impacted Bodie Creek (SWRCB, 2002). It is listed on the SWRCB's 303(d) list as an impaired water body with elevated levels of metals (mercury, arsenic, and silver). These pollutants sources are drainage from inactive mines and residual mine tailings in the creek.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) During any grading, excavation, foundation or utility trenching operations or other ground disturbing activities, a release of sediment to surface waters could occur. Implementation of the Best Management Practices listed in of Section VI Geology, discussion (b), will control releases of sediment in storm (or other) water runoff and reduce any impacts to water quality from sedimentation. Less than significant.

Other impacts to water quality could result from releases of fuels or other fluids from vehicles and equipment during the construction process. These activities could result in a violation of water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Implementation of the Best Management Practices listed in Section VI Geology, discussion (b), to prevent soil erosion and runoff will control releases of pollutants in storm (or other) water runoff. Implementation of a Spill Prevention and Response Plan will be used to reduce impacts to water quality from vehicle fluids (see Section VII Hazards and Hazardous Materials, discussion (a)). A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is not required because the area of disturbance is less than one acre.

b) The new building will not be connected to the Park's water supply system. Therefore, the project will not include an increase in water usage and will not deplete any local aquifer. No impact.

c) No existing drainages will be altered by this project. Any siltation impacts will be less than significant provided construction and post-construction BMPs to reduce sediment-laden runoff are implemented (see Section VI Geology, discussion (b),). Less than significant.

d) The drainage pattern will not be altered in a manner that will significantly increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that will result in on- or off-site flooding. However, there will be an increase in impermeable surfaces (building footprint plus any associated parking areas. Therefore, the amount of increased runoff due to the new building will be determined and an appropriately sized and designed stormwater drainage system will be installed to prevent any on- or off-site flooding. Less than significant.

e) This project will create some additional runoff due to an increase in impermeable surfaces, as discussed in item "d" above. Runoff water will not exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, provided the new storm drainage system is designed to handle increased surface water runoff. No substantial additional sources of polluted runoff are expected from this project, provided soil erosion BMPs are followed, and a Spill Prevention and Response Plan is in place for vehicle fluid spills or other potentially hazardous materials (see Section VII Hazards and Hazardous Materials, discussion (a) and Section VI Geology and Soils, discussion (b)). Less than significant.

f) This project has the potential to degrade water quality if BMPs to control soil erosion and runoff or release of vehicle or equipment fluids are not in place during construction. BMPs and a Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as discussed above, will reduce any impacts to less than significant.

g) This project is not located within a FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain area. No impact.

h) This project will not place structures that could impede or redirect flood flows within any FEMA-designated 100-Year floodplain. No impact.

i) The project will not expose people or structures to an increased significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam. No impact.

j) No known landslides occur within the vicinity of then project site. The topography is relatively gentle, with steeper slopes to the west; therefore, no mudflows or landslides are expected to occur at the project site. The project is not located in an area that would be inundated by either a seiche or a tsunami. No impact.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The park occupies approximately four acres in an area zoned RM, resource management. This designation indicates the land may be valuable for uses including but not limited to recreation, surface water conservation, groundwater conservation and recharge, wetlands conservation, habitat protection for special status species, wildlife habitat, visual resources, cultural resources, geothermal or mineral resources. This designation recognizes the planning authority of other agencies on publicly owned lands. The park is bordered by wide, open spaces

Development and uses within Bodie SHP are guided by the Park's General Plan, the Mono County GP, and the regulations of various agencies with jurisdiction over areas in or immediately adjacent the park. Although minimal employee housing is available, as a recreational facility the development of permanent housing is not a planned use of the park. The park is both a local recreational resource and a destination park, used by locals and out-of-town visitors alike, but does not offer residential opportunities within its boundaries. There are no private business opportunities associated with this state park unit.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project site is wholly within the boundaries of Bodie SHP, in rural Mono County. The site does not contain or define an established community and no project activities will disrupt or divide any community functions. Project activities or operations following construction will not prevent access to adjacent parcels. No impact.

b,c) As noted in the Environmental Setting and Discussion IX(a) above, the proposed project site is located entirely within the SHP and is subject to land use restrictions contained in the Bodie SHP GP, the Mono County GP, and regulatory agency requirements. No project elements are in conflict with the zoning, regulatory policies, land use plans, conservation plans or ordinances for this area. All appropriate consultation and permits will be acquired, in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements. No impact.

This page left intentionally blank

X. MINERAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie SHP is the site of a gold rush era mining town, located on the east side of the Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Between 1860 and 1942, it was the source of gold and silver valued at more than $34,000,000.00 (Chesterman, et al, 1986). The ore deposits are found in hydrothermal gold-silver-quartz veins within the volcanic host rocks. Mining ceased in 1942, but the intensely mineralized bonanza zone of the Bodie Bluff-Standard Hill area contains numerous narrow, gold-bearing quartz veins that, collectively, may constitute a large, low-grade deposit that could be a target for future exploration (Chesterman, et al, 1986). However, Bodie became a State Park in 1962 and the Public Resources Code 5001.65 prohibits the commercial exploitation of mineral resources in State Parks.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The Bodie area still contains mineral resources, as discussed above. The remaining ore deposits are apparently low grade, but could be recovered by modern extraction techniques. However, the classification of the area as a State Park precludes any mining. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact due to this project.

b) There are no known areas in Bodie SHP that are classified by the California Geological Survey or Mono County as Mineral Resource Areas. Therefore. no impact will occur as a result of this project.

This page left intentionally blank

XI. NOISE

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Park is located at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet in rural Mono County approximately 20 miles southeast of Bridgeport at the end of three miles of unsurfaced road.

The town of Bodie is relatively isolated. The proposed project is located in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard on the outskirts of historically significant areas, purposely located outside the vicinity of the primary cultural interest zones in the park. The Park is currently registered as a National Historic Landmark and California State Landmark #341.The impact on historic integrity and setting is lessened due to the projected position of the project.

Current ambient noise levels in the historic core of the park are primarily a result of visitor conversation. Automobiles are restricted from driving or parking within the area of historical importance, thus stabilizing the impact of noise derived from traffic. The park's location, three miles from paved roads, also lessens the effects of excess automobile noise.

No airstrip or airport is located within or adjacent to the park boundaries. The nearest airport is located approximately 20 miles away in Bridgeport.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Heavy equipment, including excavators and bulldozers, along with vehicle and delivery traffic, will operate throughout the construction phase of the project. Construction noise levels at and near the project area will fluctuate, depending on the type and number of construction equipment operating at any given time. Depending on the specific construction activities being performed, short-term increases in ambient noise levels could result in speech interference near the project site and annoyance to visitors. However, Construction activities will generally be limited to daylight hours, between 7:00 am and 5:00 p.m. No work will occur during weekends, holidays, or park special event days unless approved by the State Representative. Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site will be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction will utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g. engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary. Additionally, stationary noise sources and staging areas will be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible. If they must be located near receptors, stationary noise sources will be muffled to the extent feasible and/or, where practicable, enclosed within temporary sheds. Less than significant level.

b) Construction activity will not involve the use of explosive devices, pile driving, or other intensive construction techniques that can generate significant ground vibration or noise. Minor vibration immediately adjacent to excavating equipment will only be generated on a short-term basis. Therefore, ground borne vibration or noise generated by the project will have less than significant impact.

c) Once the proposed project is completed, all related construction noise would cease. Nothing within the scope of the proposed project will result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Daily functions will not present contributions to noise levels that exceed the existing conditions. No significant impact to permanent ambient noise levels is anticipated.

d) Construction of the proposed project will result in temporary, intermittent increases in ambient noise levels. Construction noise levels at the project area will fluctuate depending on the particular type, number, and duration of use of various pieces of construction equipment. The effect of construction noise will depend on the volume generated and the distance between construction activities and noise-sensitive receptors. Depending on the specific construction activities being performed, short-term increases in ambient noise levels can result in speech interference near the project site and a potential increase in annoyance to visitors in other areas of the park. As a result, construction-generated noise will be considered to have a potentially significant short-term impact to nearby noise-sensitive receptors. Implementation of the Best Management Practices referred to in discussion section (a) above will reduce those potential impacts to a less than significant level.

e) This project is located more than two miles beyond the boundaries of a public airport. No Impact.

f) No private airstrip is located within the vicinity of this project. No Impact.

This page left intentionally blank

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie SHP is located in Mono County, east of the Sierra Nevada and at an elevation of 8,400 feet. Bridgeport is the closes town and is situated along Highway 395 approximately 12 miles northwest of Bodie. Housing within the park boundaries is limited to a few state park residences. As a recreational facility, the development of permanent housing is not a planned use of the park. The park is a destination resource and does not offer business or residential opportunities within its boundaries.

According to census data from the California Department of Finance City/County Population Estimates, all of Mono County had only a 0.7% change in its population from 2003 to 2004.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project will provide a new artifact storage building to preserve and protect cultural resources within the park. The project will have no housing component and all work will take place within the confines of the park boundaries. No new public or private projects are expected to be initiated as a result of construction or operation of the new visitor. No impact.

b,c) As noted in XII(a) Discussion above, the project will have no housing component and will neither modify nor displace any existing housing nor displace any persons, either temporarily or permanently. No impact.

This page left intentionally blank

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located within the boundaries of the Bodie State Historic Parks in Mono County, 20 miles southeast of Bridgeport. The immediate setting is that of the dry basin ranges. The area surrounding the town, referred to as the Bodie bowl, creates a scenic backdrop for the deserted mining town. Milk Ranch Canyon is located in the vicinity of the Bodie bowl.

The proposed artifact storage building in the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard area is located outside the historical core of the park and is not visible from the historic core of the park. The location of the project will aid in preserving the historic integrity and feeling of the historic resources. The shed's location will also aid in reducing the risk of accidental fire resulting in irreversible, detrimental effects to the central core of the park. The artifact storage building will be used for the protection of historic materials and artifacts, thus protecting public cultural resources.

Bridgeport is the closest urban area to the historic state/national landmark offering significant public services. No functioning schools, fire stations, police stations or other public facilities, with the exception of the California State Parks museum, are located within Bodie State Park. State park rangers are responsible for protecting and patrolling the area. Mono Lake State Park in the Lee Vining Area and Yosemite National Park, approximately 30 miles west of Lee Vining, are the closest operating parks. Other public facilities of concern include the Multi Agency Interpretive Center in Lee Vining where Mono Lake State employees have an office.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Fire history in Bodie State Park shows that the majority of fires have occurred accidentally or by arson and inflicted devastating results on the town. Two fires, one in 1892 and the

other in 1932, ravaged the central district of the town. The high impact of fire damage is due to the area's dry, basin climate and use of wood as a primary building material. Building the artifact storage building outside the vicinity of the core historic area of the park assists in increasing fire protection measures.

The Bureau of Land Management in the Bridgeport area, is the nearest response team in case of a fire. They are located approximately 35 miles away and with a 40 minute response time.

During the construction phase of the project, state park staff will have a park radio on site at all times. which has the ability to make direct contact to Bureau of Land Management fire dispatchers and crews. All heavy equipment and service vehicles are required to carry a fire extinguisher and hand tools. The project will have a less than significant impact on fire protection.

Bodie maintains ranger police protection, with primary patrols in public use areas. State Park Rangers have full law enforcement authority and only require assistance from local police as backup for unusual situations. No additional demands on rangers or local police are expected as a result of this project.

No schools exist within or adjacent to the project area. The closest schools are located in Bridgeport, including Bridgeport Elementary School and Eastern Sierra Academy. No changes will occur that will impact existing schools or require additional schools or school personnel.

The project will improve the park by protecting the cultural resources of the park. The project will increase the ability to house and preserve historic resources. Since no public use areas will be closed off and limited as a result of this project, no other parks in the area should show a related increase in use. No adverse impact will occur at Bodie State Historic Park or any other public facilities as a result of this project.

The project, as a whole, will have a less than significant effect on any public services.

XIV. RECREATION

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project will be conducted within the boundaries of Bodie State Historic Park, which is a mining ghost town; maintained in a state of arrested decay. The historic town of Bodie is located in rural Mono County, seven miles south of Bridgeport. Today less than 10% of the ghost town is still standing; however, it is still the largest ghost town in the western United States.

Currently available at the park is a self-guiding brochure describing the brief history of each building and a museum for the visitors to enjoy. Due to vandalism, the park does not include a campground; there is a campground on Bureau of Land Management land just three miles from Bodie SHP. The park is open year round, although during the winter it is accessible only by over-snow equipment.

The proposed project will construct a new artifact storage building that will not be accessible to park visitors nor be visible from the historical core of Bodie.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a,b) The park will receive the same level and type of use following completion of the proposed project as it currently receives. No additional structures or attractions will be added that will increase visitation or demands to this or any other park or recreational facility in the area. No impact.

This page left intentionally blank

XV. TRANSPORATION/TRAFFIC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is located within the boundaries of Bodie State Historic Park, which is 20 miles southeast of Bridgeport and 13 miles off highway 395. The first 10 miles are paved and the last three miles is graded dirt. Bodie sits on the east side of the Sierra Nevada's in the high desert of rural Mono County. Bodie is open all year, however; during the winter months, methods of transportation must often change to something that will travel over the top of snow, such as snow shoes, skis, snowmobile, or a snow cat. There is no public transportation available in or near Bodie SHP. This project will construct an artifact storage building outside the central core of Bodie SHP.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) A significant increase in visitation to Bodie SHP is not anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Work consists of the construction of a new artifact storage building. All construction activities associated with the project will occur within the boundaries of Bodie SHP; work will not restrict access to or block any public road. Therefore, no impact will occur as a result of this project.

b) As noted in XV(a) discussion above, all construction activities associated with the project will occur within the boundaries of Bodie SHP, and work will not restrict access to or block any public road. There are no incompatible uses related to this project. No impact.

c) Bodie SHP is not located within an airport land use plan; within 2 miles of a public airport, in the vicinity of a private airstrip, and does not serve as a normal reporting point for air traffic in the area. Nothing in the proposed project will affect or change existing air traffic patterns of the area. Therefore, no impact will occur as a result of this project.

d) There is nothing in the project design, implementation, or the intended use of the site following completion of construction that would increase traffic or transportation hazards within Bodie SHP. There are no incompatible uses related to this proposed project. No impact.

e) All construction activities associated with the project will occur within the boundaries of Bodie SHP and will not restrict access to or block any public road. All non-construction areas within the park will remain open to the public during construction and minimum access requirements for emergency vehicles will be maintained at all times. Therefore, the impact of this project on emergency access or response will be less than significant.

f) The project does not have a parking component and will not have an impact on existing or future parking availability or demands. No impact.

g) There are no policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation that apply to the project or project area. No impact.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bodie State Historic Park is located within rural Mono County approximately 20 miles southeast of Bridgeport, off State Highway 270. The park is at an elevation of 8,400 feet and contains approximately 1,000 Acres. There are no commercial facilities at Bodie SHP. Potable water is provided from a local spring, which is run through the Park's own water plant. Bodie SHP provides its own waste management through the local transfer station in Bridgeport, which is managed by Mammoth Disposal. Restrooms are located in the parking lot and primitive pit toilets are available in the town site and in the picnic area. There are septic tanks within Bodie SHP, which are pumped by Bishop Waste Disposal. Southern California Edison provides electricity for the park and Verizon provides phone service.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☐ Yes	☒ No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☐ Yes	☒ No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Bodie SHP falls within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control

Board. The project will be in compliance with all applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. No impact.

b) As noted in the environmental setting above, water for the park is supplied from DPR-owned private water supplies. The proposed project contains no elements that will have an impact on public water or wastewater treatment facilities. No impact.

c) The project scope does not include waste discharge work of any kind and will not increase or alter existing conditions. No impact.

d) As indicated in the environmental setting above, potable water is supplied for both the construction site and the park in general, from DPR-controlled water supplies. Current supplies are adequate for existing demands and the minimal additional demands associated with the proposed construction. Additionally, the facility contains no elements (restroom, sinks, etc) that will increase water use. No impact on water supplies.

e) DPR personnel provide wastewater treatment services with DPR-owned facilities. No impact.

f) The proposed project will not increase the park's solid waste disposal needs: therefore, this project will have no impact.

h) This project will comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste. No impact.

CHAPTER 4
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probably future projects?)	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project was evaluated for potential significant adverse impacts to the natural environment and its plant and animal communities. It has been determined that the project has the potential to disturb the habitat of pygmy rabbits, northern sagebrush lizards and Lahontan cutthroat trout. However, full implementation of all mitigation measures and use of all BMPs incorporated into this project will reduce impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to a less than significant level.

b) The proposed project will construct an artifact storage building at the site of an old shooting range within the Milk Ranch Canyon Maintenance Yard. It has been determined that work on this project has the potential to disturb a newly recorded archaeological site. However, full implementation of all mitigation measures and use of all BMPs incorporated into this project will reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

c) DPR often has smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects planned for a park unit. Due to the condition and historic nature of the buildings at the park, there are numerous maintenance and restoration projects in progress at any given time. No other DPR projects, other than routine maintenance, are planned for the proposed project area in the foreseeable future. Additionally, impacts from other environmental issues

addressed in this evaluation do not overlap in such a way as to result in cumulative impacts that are greater than the sum of the parts. Less than significant impact.

d) Project-related environmental effects have been determined to have a less than significant impact on humans. However, possible impacts from construction emissions, construction accidents, seismic events, fire and noise, though temporary in nature, have the potential to result in significant impacts to humans. However, full implementation of the BMPs incorporated in to this project will reduce those general impacts to a less than significant level.

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Summary of Mitigation Measures

The following project mitigation measures will be implemented by DPR and included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan as part of the Bodie State Historic Park Artifact Storage Building project.

Project Mitigations

Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO 1 – PYGMY RABBIT AND NORTHERN SAGEBRUSH LIZARD

- All construction activity will occur only in previously disturbed areas. No activities will take place in wetlands or Great Basin sagebrush. If undisturbed pygmy rabbit and sagebrush lizard habitats cannot be completely avoided, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) will be required prior to construction
- To prevent trapping of pygmy rabbits or sagebrush lizards, all holes and trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or will include escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks; all pipes will be capped. A DPR Resource Ecologist, or other staff trained by a DPR Resource Ecologist will inspect trenches and pipes for these species at the beginning of each workday. If a trapped animal is discovered, they will be released in suitable habitat outside the project area. All pygmy rabbits and/or sagebrush lizards that are trapped and have suffered injury shall be reported to CDFG for directions regarding treatment.
- A DPR Resource Ecologist will follow up via written notification to CDFG within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a pygmy rabbit during project-related activities. Notification will include date, time, location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information.
- To prevent damage to wildlife and habitats and at the request of CDFG, no dogs off-leash will be permitted on the project site.

Cultural Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT 1 – NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

- Prior to construction, the boundary of the archaeological site will be physically delineated with a line of flagging, or with a reasonable and visible substitute. No project work will be implemented or staged within the protection zone created by the flag-line.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The following project constraints will be implemented by DPR as Best Management Practices, part of the Bodie State Historic Park Artifact Storage Building project.

Project Constraints

Air Quality

- All active construction areas will be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions. Any activities that cause visible dust plumes that cannot be controlled by watering will be suspended

- All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials on public roads will be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All gasoline-powered equipment will be maintained in good mechanical condition (according to manufacture's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Excavation and grading activities will be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 mph, instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph, or dust from construction might obscure driver visibility on public roads.
- Disturbed vegetated areas will be re-vegetated as quickly as feasible following completion of construction. Parking area and drive aisles impacted by project vehicles (visible dust plumes) will be watered at least twice daily, during dry, dusty conditions.
- Earth or other material that has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means onto paved streets will be promptly removed.

Cultural Resources

- In the event that human remains are discovered, project work must cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate DPR personnel. Any human remains and/or funerary objects will be left in place or returned to the point of discovery and covered with soil. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner, in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) or Tribal Representative. If a Native American monitor is on-site at the time of the discovery, the monitor will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American authorities.

  If the coroner or tribal representative determines the remains represent Native American interment, the NAHC in Sacramento and/or tribe would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work would not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC §5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects would be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the site prior to determination

  If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site, the site would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and review by the Native American Heritage Commission/Tribal Cultural representatives would also occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions.

Geology and Soils

- Grading and excavation activities will not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction will occur during winter months, “winterizing” will occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil;
- Temporary erosion control measures will be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil has been stabilized (re-compacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These

BMPs will include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, straw bales, or straw or rice coir rolls, to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies, such as Bodie Creek;

- Permanent BMPs for erosion control will consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and re-vegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed is not available, a weed-free native mixture will be used; and
- Final design plans will include the permanent erosion control measures to be incorporated into the project.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- With DPR's review and approval, the contractor will prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. The plan will include a map that delineates construction staging areas and locations where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will be at least 50 feet from any surface water body. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of the Park during construction, the contractor will immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- All equipment will be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises.
- Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs), if feasible, outside the Park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized designation.
- A fire safety plan will be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment
- Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush.
- At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment will be available and located on park grounds.

Noise

- Construction activities will generally be limited to daylight hours, between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. No work will occur during weekends, holidays, or park special events unless approved by the State's Representative.
- Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site will be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction will utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g. engine enclosures,

acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary.

- Stationary noise sources and staging areas will be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible. If they must be located near receptors, stationary noise sources will be muffled to the extent feasible and/or, where practicable, enclosed within temporary sheds.

CHAPTER 6
REFERENCES

Chapter 2
Bodie State Historic Park, Internet Search. Internet Address:
http://ceres.ca.gov/sierradsp/bodie.html

Bodie, Internet Search. Internet Address: www.Bodie.net

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management Plan, General Plan and Environmental Impact Report, September 1979

DPR, 2002, Minor Capitol Outlay Budget Change Proposal, Bodie State Historic Park Artifact Storage Building.

California Best Management Practices Handbook, internet address: www.cabmh.com

Aesthetics
California Department of Parks and Recreation, internet address:
http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21622

California Recreation, California Tourism Commission web page. Internet Address:
(http://www.wildernet.com/pages/area.cfm?areaid=CASPBODIEHP&cu_id=157

The Desert Climate, Internet address: http://www.vvwater.org/guide/desclim.htm

California Department of Transportation "CalTrans" internet address:
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm

Agriculture
California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program internet address: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/DLRP/fmmp/

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management Plan, General Plan and Environmental Impact Report, September 1979

Air Quality
California Air Resources Board "Table of Area Designations for Ozone." www.arb.ca.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.
http://www.epa.gov/region09/air/sjvalley/fact0213.pdf

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Fine Particulate (PM 2.5) Designations.
http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/regions/region9t.htm

Draft Procedure for Designating an Area with Respect to the State Particulate Matter Standards (PM10 and PM2.5); internet address:
http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/desig03/desig03pmprotocol.pdf

Biological Resources

DPR. 1979. Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management and General Development Plan. State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation. 91 pp.

Sawyer, J. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 1995. A Manual of California Vegetation. California Native Plant Society. 471 pp.

Taylor, Timothy. Wildlife Biologist. California Department of Fish and Game, Mono Unit, Bridgeport, CA. February 25, 2004. Personal communication by electronic mail, concerning potential project impacts to sensitive species.

US Environmental Protection Agency. December 26, 2002. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 90-day Finding on a Petition to List the Mono Basin Area Sage Grouse as Endangered. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal Register (Volume 67, Number 248); Notices: pg. 7811-7815.

Cultural Resources

California Department of Parks and Recreation 1979 Bodie State Historic Park, Resources Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report.

Green, Scott

Archaeological Site Testing Form, Sierra District, D.P.R. California DPR, Sierra District Office, Tahoma, CA.

2003 Historic Resource Recording Form (DPR 523). California DPR, Sierra District Office, Tahoma, CA.

Geology and Soils

California Geological Survey (CGS) 2001, DMG Note 36, California Geomorphic Provinces, website: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/pubs/motes/36/index.htm

Chesterman, C. W. and Gray, C. H., 1975, Geology of the Bodie Quadrangle, Mono County, California, California Division of Mines and Geology (now California Geological Survey) Map Sheet 21

Chesterman, C. W., Chapman, R. H., and Gray, C. H., 1986, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, California Division of Mines and Geology (now California Geological Survey) Bulletin 206.

DPR, 1979, Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management Plan, General Plan Development, and Environmental Impact Report

Petersen, M. D., Bryant, W. A., Cramer, C. H., Cao, T., Reichle, M.S., Frankel, A. D., Lienkaemper, J. J., McCrory, P. A., and Schwartz, D. P., 1996, Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment for the State of California, Division of Mines and Geology Open File Report 96-08; fault parameters on-line at: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/psha/ofr9608/

Petersen, M., Beeby, D., Bryant, W., Cao, C., Cramer, C., Davis, J., Reichle, M., Saucedo, G., Tan, S., Taylor, G., Toppozada, T., Treiman, J., Wills, C., 1999, Seismic Shaking Hazard Maps of California, Map Sheet 48.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Chesterman, C. W., Chapman, R. H., and Gray, C. H., 1986, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, California Division of Mines and Geology (now California Geological Survey) Bulletin 206.

DPR, 1979, Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management Plan, General Plan Development, and Environmental Impact Report

DPR, 2001, Bodie State Historic Park, Building Site #270, Alternative New Building Site Locations, plan map (no drawing number).

DPR, 2002, Minor Capitol Outlay Budget Change Proposal, Bodie State Historic Park Artifact Storage Building.

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board), 2002, draft Problem Statement, Bodie Creek, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Metals, East Walker River Hydrologic Unit, Mono County.

Hydrology and Water Quality

LRWQCB (Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board), 1994, Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Lahontan Region, North and South Basins

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board), 2002, draft Problem Statement, Bodie Creek, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Metals, East Walker River Hydrologic Unit, Mono County.

ESRI-FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), 2004, on-line flood hazard maps at website: http://www.esri.com/hazards/

Land Use Planning

Mono County General Plan, 1993
http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/docs/data/0700/780/HYPEROCR/hyperocr.html

DPR, 1979, Bodie State Historic Park Resource Management Plan, General Plan Development, and Environmental Impact Report

Mineral Resources

Chesterman, C. W., Chapman, R. H., and Gray, C. H., 1986, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, California Division of Mines and Geology (now California Geological Survey) Bulletin 206.

Noise

Bodie SHP Maps {PRIVATE "TYPE=PICT;ALT= "}Park Area Maps
http://www.parks.ca.gov/lat_long_map/area_maps.asp?lvl_id=146&zoom=1

California State Parks and Recreation, (COBCP) Bodie State Historic Park Artifact Storage Building, June 2002

California State Parks, Bodie State Historic Park: Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report. (DPR, 1979).

Mono County, *What We Do, Bodie Bowl Area of Critical Environmental Concern*
http://www.ca.blm.gov/bishop/bodie.html

Population and Housing

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. E-1 City / County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2003 and 2004.
http://www.dof.ca.gov/html/Demograp/E-1table.xls

California State Parks, Bodie State Historic Park: Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report. (DPR, 1979).

Public Services

California State Parks, *Sierra District State Parks: Bodie State Historic Park,*
http://ceres.ca.gov/sierradsp/bodie.html

California State Parks, Bodie State Historic Park: Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report. (DPR, 1979).

Personal correspondence with Ranger Mike O'Connell, Bodie State Park Ranger, March 26, 2004.

Bureau of Land Management, Mono County, Fire Station Maps and School Maps

Recreation

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Bodie SHP.
http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?_pageid=509.

American West, Bodie, California. http://americanwest.com/pages/bodie.html.

Bodie State Historic Park. http://www.ceres.ca.gov/sierradsp/bodie.html.

Travels in the American Southwest, Bodie, CA. http://www.cmdrmark.com/bodie.html.

Transportation and Traffic

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Bodie SHP.
http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?_pageid=509

American West, Bodie, California. http://americanwest.com/pages/bodie.htm

Bodie State Historic Park. http://www.ceres.ca.gov'sierradsp/bodie.htm

Travels in the American Southwest, Bodie, CA. http://www.cmdrmark.com/bodie.html

Fell, Chuck "Bodie Utilities" Personal Communication to Andrew Pillado. 27 March 2004.

Utilities

Bodie SHP. 2004. 16 March. http://www.parks.ca.gov'default.asp?_pageid=509.

American West, Bodie, California. http://americanwest.com/pages/bodie.htm

Bodie State Historic Park. 2004. 16 March. http://www.ceres.ca.gov'sierradsp/bodie.htm

Travels in the American Southwest, Bodie, CA. http://www.cmdrmark.com/bodie.html

Fell, Chuck "Bodie Utilities" Personal Communication to Andrew Pillado. 27 March 2004.

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6/images/maps/reg6lah.gif.

This page left intentionally blank

Chapter 6
Report Preparation

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Roy Martin
Associate Resource Ecologist

Michael Romo
Construction Supervisor II

Jeff Brooke
Associate State Archaeologist

Dan Osanna
Historian III

Patricia DuMont
Environmental Coordinator

Carrie Bemis
Assistant Resource Ecologist

Kathleen Considine
Associate Engineering Geologist

Andrew Pillado
Student Assistant

APPENDIX A
MAPS

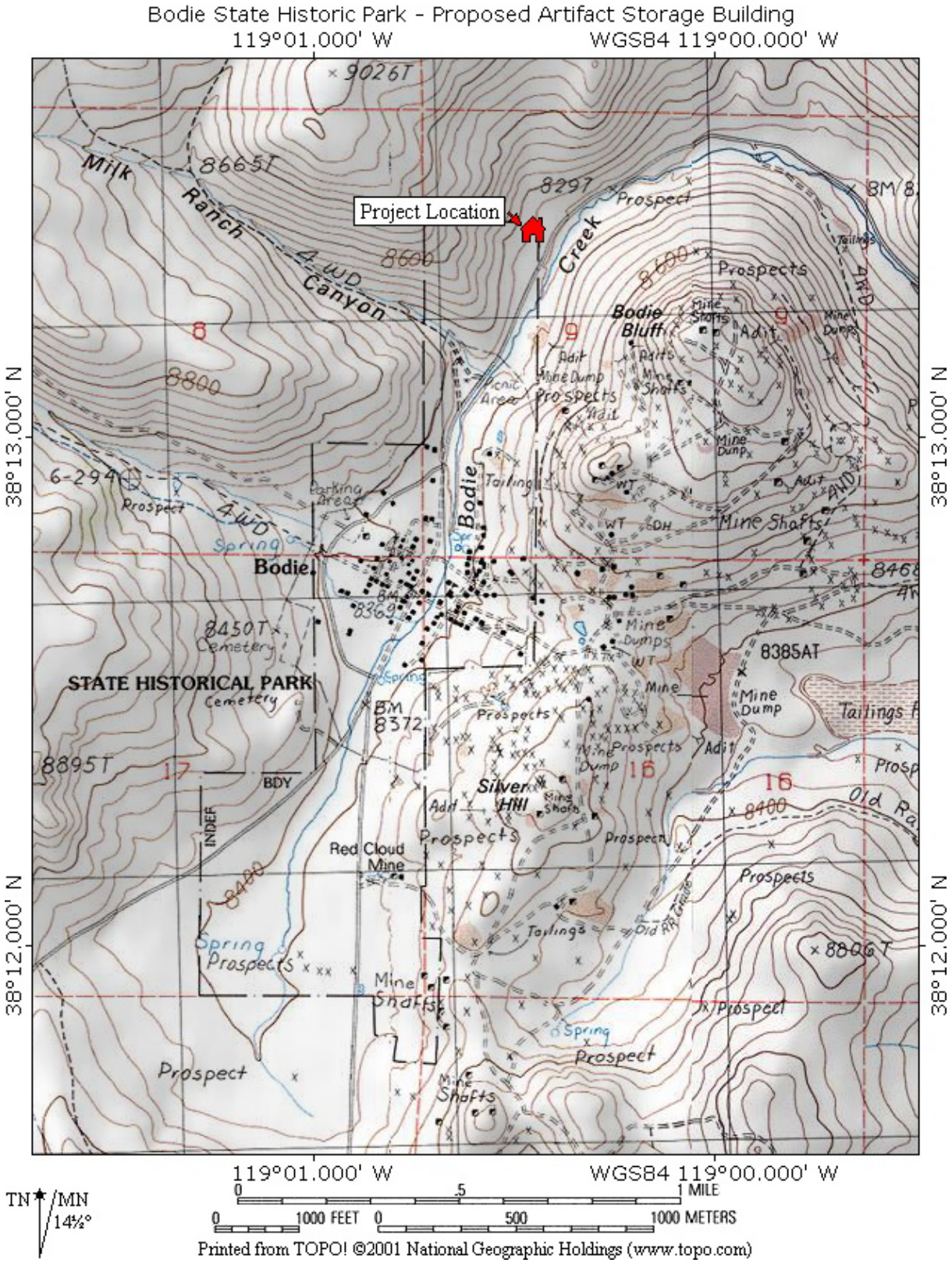

Figure G-1: Topographic and Project Location Map

APPENDIX B
PROJECT DESIGN GRAPHICS

(separate electronic files)

APPENDIX C

ACRONYMS

Appendix C
Acronyms

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AGR	Agricultural Supply
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APEFZ	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning
ARB/CARB	California Air Resources Board
agl	Above Ground Level
asl	Above Sea Level
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
CA	California
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC/UBC	California Uniform Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database (Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game)
CNEL	Community Noise Exposure Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
COLD	Cold Fresh Water Habitat
COMM	Commercial And Sport Fishing
CSQA	California Storm Water Quality Association
DB	Decibel
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GBUAPCD	Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District
GBVAB	Great Basin Valleys Air Basin
GP	General Plan
GWR	Ground Water Recharge
IS	Initial Study
KV	kilovolt
LOS	level of service
LRWQCB	Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
MSL	mean sea level
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
mph	miles per hour
MUN	Municipal and Domestic Supply

MVA	megavolt ampere
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOx	nitrogen oxide
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSC	Northern Service Center
PM10	particulate matter (particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 Microns or less)
PRC	Public Resources Code
RM	Resource Management
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
ROG	reactive organic gases
SHP	State Historic Park
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resource Control Board
TCGP	Tehama County General Plan
U.S.	United States
USACOE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Service
VRP	Visibility-Reducing Particle